

(341)

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1877.]

**[CONFIDENTIAL.]****SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,****ODDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,****Received up to 19th May, 1877.****(POLITICAL.)****GENERAL.**

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Oudh Akhbār* of the 16th May says that one of the pledges given by the Government to natives relates to an impartial administration of justice. The term justice is not confined here to legal justice, but it has been used in its widest sense, as implying justice or fair play in all matters. The royal proclamation of 1858 expressly gives this pledge which has been repeated by the Viceroy at the late imperial darbar. True, there are certain obstacles in the way of making good this promise, but it is absolutely in the power of the Government to remove them. As regards legal justice the law favours Europeans against natives. It was the duty of the Government to make no distinction be-

Circulation,  
700 copies.



tween European and native criminals. Any indulgence to the former in matters of criminal justice which affects both life and property is not a mere indulgence to them, but, on the contrary, it is an oppression to the natives. Any Government officer—European as well as native—can try and punish a native offender, but the cognizance of crimes committed by Europeans is fenced about by many conditions. The prevalence of a general complaint against British justice is nothing but the result of this distinction. Were the law to recognise no such distinction, no European would have dared to use violence towards natives in every street and thoroughfare. The belief that no native officer can try him for his offence encourages him in the commission of crime. If it was at all necessary to show an indulgence to Europeans, it would have been sufficient to provide that in all criminal cases in which both Europeans and natives were concerned, a joint bench of two judges—one European and one native—should sit in judgment. At the same time no such restriction should have been placed in case of the European judge that he should be a first-class magistrate and also a justice of the peace. Next, natives are not eligible to higher offices in the public service. A native, anxious to enter the covenanted civil service by the competition system, has to encounter many difficulties which it is by no means easy for him to overcome. In 1875, rules were framed by the Government of India for the admission of natives into the civil service by nomination, but no practical effect has yet been given to them. The exclusion of natives from the higher grades of the public service is not a mere cause of complaint to educated natives, but it precludes the possibility of an impartial administration of justice. The want of a friendly feeling between the rulers and the ruled is also one of its evil effects. Europeans are in the habit of calling natives as niggers and blackmen, and harbour a kind of instinctive hatred for them. A native extra assistant commissioner, when he goes to pay a visit to a deputy commissioner, has



sometimes to wait for hours outside the compound of the latter's bungalow, and dares not enter the compound. We know of some natives who have been treated with respect by local Governments and the Secretary of State, but those very men are despised by district officers. The writer is of opinion that all this contempt and derision in which Europeans hold natives will cease to exist as soon as natives are promoted to higher appointments.

A correspondent of the *Safir-i-Hindustan*, a newly started paper, of the 12th May, in an article headed "The Government's breach of promise and the ill-luck of natives," says that several years have elapsed since the enactment of the parliamentary statute by which His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India is empowered to nominate natives of proved ability and merit to appointments in the covenanted civil service. This nomination system was welcomed with delight by natives, as it afforded native aspirants an opportunity of satisfying their ambition without undergoing the expense and trouble of a journey to England, and without running the risk of losing their caste. But, as several years passed away, and no appointments were made, natives naturally came to believe that the only object which the Government had in enacting the statute was to cajole them with false hopes, and to suppress the clamour of the newspaper press. A rumour again gained currency that certain old native officials, whose names were even published in newspapers, would be appointed to higher offices at the late Delhi darbar. When there was no room for suspicion or doubt, and everything seemed to be satisfactorily arranged; when, lo! to the grief of natives, some enemy of theirs gained access to the ears of Lord Lytton, and His Lordship's mind was at once changed. Instead of announcing any appointments, as was generally expected, and praising natives for their ability to hold offices of trust and responsibility, he observed in the course of his darbar speech with a low voice that they had yet to attain that high standard of ability which is essential for

Circulation,  
220 copies.



a high official, and that on the attainment of that standard the Government would be ready to recognise their claims. Thus we find the same old story repeated,—nothing beyond smooth and soothing expressions. Is not this policy calculated to discourage and dishearten natives? Has not everything been settled? Names of worthy candidates mentioned? Was all this nothing but a mirage? Who has had the wickedness to cause that morsel, which we had already raised to our lips, to be snatched away from us? Is this what is meant by honesty and truthfulness? Is it this sort of justice that we ought to expect at the hands of Lord Lytton? O ye natives! you should now expect nothing from him in this matter. The Viceroys who are deputed here as representatives of our just and generous sovereign attach no weight to our devotion, our loyalty, our abilities, and our rights.

Circulation,  
125 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Tamannai* of the 15th May, referring to the article that lately appeared in the *Lawrence Gazette* about the contemplated exclusion of men of low birth from the public service (*vide* the *Selections* for the week ending the 12th May, 1877, page 327) says:—Our thanks are due both to the Empress and the Viceroy. The beneficial measures which the present Viceroy has adopted for our well-being have exceeded our expectations. None of his predecessors took so much interest in the welfare of the respectable classes and of the people at large. In the end we hope that he will issue an act specifying what classes of people come under the category of low people unworthy of holding any office under the Government, so that no room be left for any doubt and uncertainty on the point.

Circulation  
57 copies.

The *Lama-i-Núr* of the 29th April adverting to the resolution said to be recorded by the Government of Bengal regarding the dismissal of officers of low birth from judicial and executive services, exhorts the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to follow the noble example set by the Bengal Government.



## NATIVE STATES.

The *Lauh-i-Mahfuz* of the 11th May says that some Mussalmans of Gwalior endeavoured to raise subscriptions for the relief of the Turkish wounded soldiers. But as soon as this intelligence reached the ears of the Maharaja he expressed his extreme displeasure, and fined Hakim Mazhar Ali, one of his chief physicians. This circumstance has displeased the whole Mussalman community. It is to be regretted that some native chiefs are influenced by religious prejudices.

Circulation,  
85 copies.

The *Nizâm-ul-Akhbâr* of the 14th May says that the Resident at Gwalior had lately an interview with the Maharaja, and among other things of an ordinary nature raised the salt question. The Maharaja wisely replied that the question could not be hastily settled in a day or two as was the case in Jaipur. It is said that the Maharaja has ordered the district officers of the State to make full enquiries into the salt trade, and has sanctioned extra establishment to the extent of forty-three thousand rupees a year for the purpose. A notion has seized the popular mind that the Empress of India has determined to practise oppression, especially upon the native States with a view to curtail their power. The English Government should always act in conformity to its treaty stipulations. The loyalty of the Scindia to the English Government is exemplary. The monopoly of the salt trade by the Government will inflict a great loss upon the people of the Gwalior State.

Circulation,  
45 copies.

The *Nâr-ul-Absâr* of the 15th May strongly censures the conduct of native chiefs, especially those of Rajputana. They do not cultivate learning, nor do they attend properly to the administration of their States. They pass their time in ease and comfort. Pleasure forms as it were the main end of their existence. They would undergo any expense to have their camp lighted with gas at the late imperial darbar, but they will grudge any pecuniary aid to the Mayo College,

Circulation,  
305 copies.



Ajmere, which promises to be an inestimable blessing to whole Rajputana. The State officers by whom they are surrounded are generally of no better stamp. If a native ruler dies leaving a minor, the Government, being fully convinced of the incapacity of the State officers, is obliged to place a European officer in charge of the administration of the State during the minority of the heir. This is the case at present with no less than five States—viz., Udaypur, Ulwar, Kota, Dholpur, and Jhalawar.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

[A correspondent of the *Kavi-Vachan Sudha* of the 14th May, speaking allegorically, likens the constant desire of British Government in India to levy new taxes, to the attempt once made by the demons, after having defeated the gods and established their cruel dominion in the heavens, to carry Lakshmi (the goddess of wealth) against her will to their own small island. The writer then referring to the public works cess bill and the irrigation cess bill of Bengal, says that, now that the Government has got the thin end of the wedge in by the imposition of the road cess, it means to drive the whole wedge in. In defence of the irrigation cess, it is alleged that canals will be productive of good to the country in two ways,—they will act as a safeguard against famine from drought and also increase the product of corn in quantity. The increase in the product of corn by canal water is altogether a gratuitous supposition. Rain is indispensably necessary for the full growth of rice. Now as regards the occurrence of a famine, it is surely not at all an economical policy to construct canals at an enormous cost of fifty crores of rupees, and to keep them in order at an annual cost of two crores of rupees in order to secure the people from the disastrous consequences of famines which are extremely rare in this part of India. A great famine broke out in the country in 1770; and a similar famine again occurred in 1873, and could be successfully overcome at an outlay of no more than six crores of rupees. Again the imposition of the public works cess is a



direct violation of the permanent settlement of 1793, wherein it is expressly provided that the zamindars will have to pay no other taxes. When the road cess was first attempted, the landholders moaned and cried protesting against it as an unjust and oppressive measure, but of course none would listen. The Government defends the imposition of the public works and the irrigation cesses on the ground that the landholders already pay the road cess. Suppose a man commits, knowingly or unknowingly, a sin, then will he be justified in giving himself up deliberately to a life of sin and wickedness on the plea that he has already once committed a sin?

#### TURKEY.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbār* of the 18th May, in the course of a long article on the Eastern question, says that the refusal of aid to the Porte by England in the present crisis is not at all compatible with the close alliance existing between the two powers. The neutrality of England will also lower her prestige in the eyes of the Russians. They will consider it as the result of the dread which the establishment of their powerful rival influence in Asia has inspired in her mind. If the Porte is beaten in the struggle and is forced to enter into an alliance with Russia, England will have to regret her folly. It is hard to say how this change of policy of the Porte may affect English interests. In fact, it is on account of England that the Porte has provoked the anger of Russia. The Porte has conferred the title of Amīr on the ruler of Yarkand and Kashgar, and the Khutba is read in the Sultan's name in Kashgar. Russia believes that the Porte has taken the ruler of Kashgar under its protection in accordance with the wishes of the English power, with a view to arrest her progress towards India. If this is the true version of the story, England is not at all justified in allowing the Porte to shift for itself. If, owing to any political reasons, England is not yet prepared to declare open hostilities against Russia, and assist the Sultan with her armies, she should at least see that subscriptions continue to be raised in England

Circulation,  
700 copies.



and India for the Turkish relief fund, and the Government of India should issue a proclamation giving free permission to every one to aid the Porte with men or money if he pleases. After the issue of this proclamation the Sultan should send an envoy to India to appeal to the Indian Mussalmans for aid, and *Jehad* should be preached in every part of the country against Russia. In short, every effort should be made to have Russia wholly beaten in this war, and her power crippled, that she may give up all idea, for a time at least, of engaging in military expeditions and of advancing towards India.

Circulation,  
380 copies.

The *Nur-ul-Anwar* of the 12th May, in its columns of extracts from Urdu newspapers, says that the Turkish relief fund committee in London, established under the auspices of the Duke of Sutherland, sends clothes, medicines, and other such articles for the relief of the Turkish wounded soldiers. These articles are purchased at a dear price, and are not necessarily those which the Turks might be in urgent need of. It should be also borne in mind that the committee distributed medicines both among the wounded soldiers of Turkey and Servia during the late campaign, and, therefore, the probabilities are that the money sent to the committee from Aligarh and Haiderabad for the relief of the Turks will be devoted to the relief of the Russians as well as the Turks. But had the money been sent direct to the Turkish Government, it would have been spent in the most suitable way, and would have thus earned for the donors glory in this world and adequate reward in the world to come.

Circulations,  
343 copies  
and 310 copies  
respectively.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 11th May and the *Shola-i-Tur* of the 15th May think that the declaration of neutrality by England in the Russo-Turkish war is the result of foresight and wisdom. An immediate beneficial effect of this declaration has been that other European powers also have declared their neutrality, and thus the war has been localised. Had England espoused the cause of the Porte at the outset, some other powers might have readily cast in their



lot with Russia. The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* further contends that the present declaration of neutrality by England in no way binds her future policy, and in the event of an imperative necessity for English interference in behalf of the Ottoman empire, she will be at perfect liberty to act as she pleases.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Ashraf-ul-Akhbār* of the 11th May, referring to the murder of a native seller of the juice of the palmyra tree by a European soldier at Haiderabad, says that the native press should abstain in future from publishing all such news in newspapers as relate to the murder of any natives by Europeans. Neither the laws of nature nor the civil laws of India provide any punishment for those European criminals who kill natives. The laws of nature ascribe such fatal incidents to destiny; and the civil laws are helpless, because Europeans are the dominant race. Just as poets are in the habit of writing about their readiness to sacrifice themselves for the objects of their love, natives have granted Europeans the privilege of killing them with perfect impunity. Let Europeans exercise themselves well in the practice, so that they may not have to suffer defeat in battle with a foreign enemy. As long as this object is attained, the loss of human life, which that practice may involve to natives, does not matter much.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 12th May says that at a meeting of the municipal committee of a certain district in the Panjab, the deputy commissioner told the members that the city road leading to his bungalow was in a very bad condition, and should, therefore, be made pukka. The members, a set of ignorant and time-serving men, readily accepted his proposal. Natives have not yet acquired the habit of free thought, and this is the reason why our country does not prosper. The carelessness and time-serving habits of native members have enabled deputy commissioners and European members to waste lakhs of rupees belonging to municipal funds. The latter, meeting with no opposition from the former, spend the money in any way they like. If

Circulation,  
105 copies.

Circulation,  
450 copies.



this state of things is allowed to continue, the institution of municipal committees far from bearing any good results will prove detrimental to the interests of the people. To make these institutions really efficient, the Government should direct deputy commissioners to nominate none but educated and able members.

Circulation,  
212 copies.

A correspondent of the *Vakil-i-Hindustan* of the 12th May asks whether there is any need to have a paid secretary on eight hundred rupees a month to the municipal committee of Amritsar. Has any substantial good resulted from the appointment of the paid secretary in proportion to the expense? The present incumbent is no doubt an able man and even worthy of holding a higher office. The writer has not been prompted by any personal feelings or motives in raising the question. His only object is to ascertain whether it is at all necessary to retain the office. The writer will be very thankful to any one who will give a satisfactory reply to the question, and will also give him a suitable present.

The same paper reports that a European soldier lately brought a suit in the court of Mr. Tucker, Assistant Commissioner, against an old native shoemaker and his wife for assault. Mr. Tucker sentenced each of the accused to twenty one days' imprisonment. The plaintiff had only a European soldier for his witness, whereas several witnesses gave evidence in favour of the accused, and the shoemaker had also some external marks of blows on his body. No native, and far less an old native woman, can have the boldness to assault or beat a European soldier.

Circulation,  
130 copies.

A correspondent of the *Anjuman-i-Hind* of the 12th May points out the need of forming native volunteer corps. These corps will be of great use in the event of an emergency.

The *Prince of Wales Gazette* of the 12th May says that the people of India are the truly faithful subjects of the Government. They always pray for the greatness of its power. It



loves its subjects as parents love their children. It exercises no sort of oppression. It views with an eye of equality both its own countrymen and natives. No former rulers were free from religious prejudices and jealousy. But the English Government has granted perfect liberty to all its subjects. The writer then, after speaking in high terms of the military strength of the English Government, urges the expediency of giving a free permission to all natives to keep arms as before, and of reviving their martial spirit.

The same paper after publishing the particulars connected with the death of a tailor caused by Mr. Stoelkie at Darjeeling, remarks that it is a matter of deep regret that, despite the serious notice taken by the Viceroy of such cases, Europeans do not refrain from perpetrating brutal acts. This crime will not cease to exist until two or three European murderers are condemned to the gallows. The preliminary proceedings taken in connection with the case in question seem to be based on justice. We anxiously wait for the final decision. The accused will certainly pretend to be an idiot, and the death of the deceased will be ascribed to accident.

A correspondent of the *Dab-dab-i-Sikandri* of the 14th May, writing from Azamgarh, draws the attention of the district authorities to the illegal proceedings of the amla. Under-trial prisoners even after they have paid the fine or furnished security or bail, are not released by the jail daroga immediately on the receipt of the order of the court, but are unnecessarily detained till evening.

Circulation,  
352 copies.

The *Rafah-Am* of the 16th May says that a European has been accused of killing one of his servants at Darjeeling. We are afraid of Lord Lytton, says the editor, else we would at once recommend the accused for acquittal. Europeans never commit such acts, and if a death is caused by accident, it does not matter. Who can find fault with a qazi for killing or offering a dog as sacrifice?

Circulation,  
600 copies.



## EDUCATION.

Circulation,  
212 copies.

The *Vakil-i-Hindustan* of the 12th May, referring to the formation of an educational committee by the Government of the Panjab for the purpose of revising the English text books of schools and colleges in the Panjab, says that in the Government resolution notifying the appointment of the committee, it is recorded that as the committee will be concerned with the selection of English books alone, the appointment of any native members is unnecessary. Now it is our object to prove that the total exclusion of natives from this committee is a great mistake. Does our Lieutenant-Governor mean to imply by this that there is not a single native in the Panjab who might be able to judge of the merits of an ordinary English book? If this is the ground on which the exclusion of natives from the committee is based, and no other ground is specified, the rectification of this error will never be too soon. The teachers of schools and colleges will have to teach the books which the committee selects. Cannot these teachers pass a sound opinion on those books which they will have to teach? Here the writer mentions the names of certain native officers whom he thinks quite fit for the task. He then proceeds to say that there is another circumstance which must be taken into consideration in connection with the selection of English text books. The committee should possess a thorough knowledge of the classes of schools and the capacities and thoughts of native students; and *a priori* natives may be expected to possess this requisite knowledge. We hope that the Lieutenant-Governor will be pleased to nominate some natives also as members of the committee. The establishment of a similar committee consisting wholly of native members for the selection of vernacular books is also necessary.

The same paper referring to the memorandum that has been drawn up by certain natives in the Panjab to show that the Panjabi is a separate language and that the Panjab university should hold Entrance and First Arts examinations in



that language also, remarks that Panjabi has no claim to be recognised as an independent language by the university. With the exception of a limited number of books it has no literature. Panjabi as spoken in Lahore differs from that spoken in Amritsar. Besides, the Mussalman population of the Panjab also speak Panjabi. But as all Panjabi books written in the Gurmukhi character abound in Hindu religious ideas and allusions, Mussalman children will never be willing to read them.

The *Oudh Punch* of the 15th May ridicules the educational policy of the Government which has given free permission to children of low castes to enter schools for instruction. The boys of the sweeper caste even have been admitted into schools. If sweepers, barbers, butchers, pasis, &c., are educated and appointed to offices under the Government, the men of higher castes, as Shekh, Sayad, Brahman, Kshatri, &c., will have to perform menial services.

Circulation,  
230 copies.

#### F A M I N E .

The *Vrita Dhará* of the 14th May complains that in spite of the prevalence of famine in the Deccan Maharashtra country, the Government is trying to exact the land revenue with as much severity as usual. Does the Government exercise severity in the collection of revenue even in time of distress that the fields may be uncultivated next year? In support of his views, the editor publishes the two orders, issued by the mamladar of Sitara Taluka to the Patal and Kulkarni in January last, asking them to collect the revenue in the usual manner.

Circulation,  
175 copies.

The *Malwa Akhbár* of the 9th May publishes the proceedings of a large meeting held by the inhabitants of Indore to collect subscriptions for the relief of the famine sufferers. Upwards of four thousand four hundred rupees were subscribed on the spot.



## RAILWAY.

Circulation,  
130 copies.

The *Urdu Akhbar* (published in Mahrati at Akola) of the 12th May, in its columns of summary of news, says that an overseer wounded two men of the Kulwari caste at Bellary with a pistol loaded with ball. They came to the charity house, but as they were strong enough to work, the overseer told them that they could not get relief gratis. On this they refused to leave the place, and accordingly received punishment from the overseer.

Circulation,  
220 copies.

A correspondent of the *Safir-i-Hindustan* of the 12th May says that passengers belonging to high castes do not like to travel in the same railway carriage with low caste passengers. The railway companies should provide separate accommodation in railway carriages for men of the lowest castes, as sweepers, chamars, &c.

## LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Kavi-Vachan Sudha* (Benares) of the 14th May, in its local news columns, says that the Government contemplates closing the Vridhkâl well on the ground that its water is injurious to the health of those who use it. But, in fact, the case is quite the reverse. Thousands of men have been cured of their diseases by using that water. The well is held in sanctity by Hindus, and, therefore, the Government should not take any steps in the matter without due consideration.

Circulation,  
150 copies.

The *Safir-i-Hind* of the 15th May complains of the prevalence of theft in Delhi.



## LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	DATE.	CIRCULATION.
1	Agra Akhbār ...	Agra ...	Urdū ...	Weekly ...	May 8th, 1877.	327 copies (in- cluding 50 copies taken by Govern- ment).
2	Akhhār-i-'Alam ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	12th "	80 copies.
3	Akhhār-i-'Am ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	16th "	945 copies (in- cluding 336 copies taken by Govern- ment).
4	Akhhār-i-Tamannāi ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly ...	15th "	125 copies.
5	Akmal-ul-Akhhār ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	13th "	120 "
6	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Urdū-English ...	Ditto ...	11th "	343 copies (in- cluding 94 copies taken by Govern- ment).
7	Almora Akhhār ...	Almora ...	Hindi ...	Bi-monthly ...	15th "	77 copies.
8	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Urdū ...	Weekly ...	12th "	130 "
9	Anjuman-i-Panjāb ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	11th "	410 copies (in- cluding 250 copies taken by Govern- ment).
10	Ashraf-ul-Akhhār ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly ...	" "	105 copies.



## List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	DATE.	CIRCULATION.
11	Benares Akhbār	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	May 17th, 1877.	58 copies.
12	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari	Bāmpur	Urdū	Ditto	" 14th "	353 "
13	Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Hindī-Urdū	Weekly	" 13th "	125 "
14	Jaipur Akhbār (Rājputana)	Jaipur	Urdū	Ditto	" 11th "	142 "
15	Jahwa-i-Tūr	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	" 16th "	300 "
16	Kārnāmāh	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	" 14th "	310 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
17	Kāshī Patrika	Benares	Hindī	Bi-monthly,	" 15th "	300 copies.
18	Kavi Vachan Sudha	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	" 14th "	300 "
19	Kayasth Samachar	Lucknow	Urdū	Monthly	" " "	160 "
20	Khair Khwāh-i-Alam	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	" 15th "	200 "
21	Khair Khwāh-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" 16th "	30 "
22	Khair Khwāh-i-Oudh	Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	" 12th "	495 copies (including 30 copies taken by Govt.)
23	Koh-i-Nār	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	" " "	57 copies.
24	Lama-i-Nār	Jaunpur	Ditto	Ditto	April 22nd & 29th 1877.	85 "
25	Lauh-i-Mahfuz	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	May 11th 1877.	500 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)
26	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	" 15th "	



27	Málwá Akhbār	...	Indore	...	Mahrathi	...	Ditto	...	9th	100	"
28	Márwār Gazette	...	Jodhpur	...	Hindī-Urdū	...	Ditto	...	14th	80	"
29	Meerut Gazette	...	Meerut	...	Urdū	...	Ditto	...	"	400	"
30	Mihir-i-Darakhshan	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Tri-monthly,	...	11th	100	"
31	Musfid-i-Am	...	Agra	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	10th	125	"
32	Musfid-i-Hind	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	16th	245	"
33	Muhib-b-Hind	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	12th	150	"
34	Murakka-i-Tahzib	...	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Monthly	...	1st	50	"
35	Mullā-i-Nār	...	Cawnpore	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	15th	90	"
36	Naiar-i-Azam	...	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	16th	150	"
37	Najm-ul-Akbbār	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	"	"	"
38	Nasim Jaunpur	...	Jaunpur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	April 24th & 1st May	"	"
39	Nizam-ul-Akbbār	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	May 14th 1877	45	"
40	Nér-i-Afshan	...	Ludhiana	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	May 17th	407	"
41	Nér-ul-Akbar	...	Allahabad	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	"	305 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt).	"
42	Nér-ul-Akbar	...	Cawnpore	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	12th	380 copies.	"
43	Nusrat-ul-Akbbār	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Tri-monthly,	...	11th	100	"
44	Nusrat-ul-Islām	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	"	70	"
45	Oudh Akhbār	...	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Tri-weekly...	...	May 13th, 16th, & 18th, 1877.	700 copies (including 50 copies taken by Government).	"
46	Quds Panch	...	Ditto	...	Urdū	...	Weekly	...	15th	325	"
47	Panjāb-i-Akbbār	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	12th	247	"
48	Patāla Akbbār	...	Patāla	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	14th	"	"
49	Prince of Wales' Gazette	...	Meerut	...	Hindī-Urdū-English.	...	Ditto	...	12th	"	"
50	Qaisar-ul-Akbbār	...	Allahabad	...	Urdū	...	Ditto	...	"	100	"
51	Rafah-i-Am	...	Sialkote	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly...	...	16th	600	"



List of apers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	DATE.	CIRCULATION.
52	Rahbar-i-Hind ...	Lahore	Urdū	Bi-weekly ...	May 12th & 15th 1877.	480 copies.
53	Riaz-ul-Akhhār ...	Khairabad	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	May 1st 1877	210 copies (in-
54	Rohilkhand Akhhār	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly ...	" 12th "	cluding 50 copies taken by Govt.)
55	Sadiq-ul-Akhhār ...	Bhawalpur	Ditto	Ditto	14th "	699 copies.
56	Safir-i-Bodhāna ...	Muzaffarnagar	Ditto	Ditto	19th "	500 "
57	Safir-i-Hind.	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly ...	15th "	150 "
58	Safir-i-Hindustān	Amritsar	Ditto	Weekly ...	12th "	220 "
59	Shola-i-Tūr	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	15th "	310 "
60	Tahzib-ul-Ikhlāq ...	Aligarh	Ditto	Monthly ...	14th "	295 "
61	Tāj-ul-Akhhār	Rampur	Ditto	Weekly ...	10th "	74 "
62	Tohfah-i-Kāshmir ...	Srinagar	Ditto	Ditto	13th "	250 copies (in-
						cluding 200 copies taken by Maharaja of Kāshmir).
63	Umdat-ul-Akhhār ...	Fatehgarh	Ditto	Ditto	9th "	150 copies.
64	Urdū Akhhār ...	Akola	Mahrathi	Ditto	12th "	130 "
65	Urdū Akhhār (Akola)	Ditto	Urdū	Ditto	" "	190 "
66	Vakil-i-Hindustān	Amritsar	Ditto	Ditto	" "	212 "
67	Vrit Dhārā	Dhār	Mahrathi	Ditto	14th "	175 "